

ZIA JUDICIALS

INDIAN LIMITATION ACT

- 1. Effect of acknowledgment in writing on period of limitation is provided under the following provision of the Limitation Act, 1963:**
 - a) Section 18
 - b) Section 19
 - c) Section 20
 - d) Section 21
- 2. Under which section of the Limitation Act, 1963 the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree or order appealed shall be excluded in computing the period limitation for appeal, review or revision?**
 - a) Section 12 (2)
 - b) Section 12 (1)
 - c) Section 12 (3)
 - d) Section 12 (4)
- 3. Delay in filing the suit:**
 - a) Cannot be condoned under Limitation Act, 1963
 - b) Can be condoned under Section 3, Limitation Act, 1963
 - c) Can be condoned under Article 137, Limitation Act, 1963
 - d) Can be condoned under Section 5, Limitation Act, 1963
- 4. Section 22 of the Limitation Act, 1963 refers to which of following case(s) of:**
 - a) Continuing breach of contract
 - b) Successive breach of contract
 - c) Both continuing & successive breaches
 - d) Special damages
- 5. The plaintiff is entitled to get the benefit of Section 14 of the Limitation Act, 1963 provided:**
 - a) That the suit must not have been entertained by the former court for want of jurisdiction
 - b) That the plaintiff must be prosecuting his suit with due diligence and in good faith
 - c) Either (a) or (b)
 - d) Both (a) and (b)
- 6. Which section of the Limitation Act, 1963 provides that on lapse of time not only the remedy is barred but the right to property is also extinguished?**
 - a) Section 27
 - b) Section 26
 - c) Section 23
 - d) Section 24

- 7. Any suit for filing of which no period of limitation is provided in the Limitation Act, 1963, then limitation period will be**
- a) 1 year
 - b) 2 years
 - c) 3 years
 - d) 5 years
- 8. A suit for recovery of money is filed after 4 years. The court can condone the delay under Limitation Act:**
- a) Ex-parte
 - b) After notice to the defendant
 - c) Either (a) or (b)
 - d) None of the above
- 9. In computing the period of limitation for an appeal the time required for taking the copy of decree or judgement is excluded:**
- a) If an application has been made
 - b) Even if an application has not been made
 - c) Either (a) or (b)
 - d) None of the above
- 10. The period of limitation for a review of judgment is:**
- a) 60 days
 - b) 90 days
 - c) 30 days
 - d) 180 days
- 11. The provisions of Section 3 of the Limitation Act, 1963 are:**
- a) Mandatory
 - b) Directory
 - c) Discretionary
 - d) Optional
- 12. Section 6 of the Limitation Act, 1963 can be availed by:**
- a) The plaintiffs
 - b) The defendants
 - c) Both (a) & (b)
 - d) None of these
- 13. A party who prays for condonation of delay under Section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963 has to establish that:**
- a) He was Vigilant
 - b) No negligence on his part
 - c) No lack of bonafides on his part
 - d) All of the above
- 14. Section 13 of the Limitation Act, 1963 applies in case of:**

- a) A pauper
 - b) A minor
 - c) An idiot
 - d) An insane
- 15. If the money suit is filed within three years from the date on which cause of action arises then the suit**
- a) Is not governed by the Limitation Act, 1963
 - b) Is not barred by limitation
 - c) Is barred by limitation
 - d) None of the above
- 16. In computing the period of limitation for application to set aside an award the time requisite in obtaining a copy of the award shall be excluded under.....of the Limitation Act, 1963**
- a) Section 12(1)
 - b) Section 12(2)
 - c) Section 12(3)
 - d) Section 12(4)
- 17. Under Section 25 of the Limitation Act, 1963, the easement rights over the property belonging to the Government are acquired by continuous and uninterrupted use for**
- a) 12 years
 - b) 20 years
 - c) 30 years
 - d) 60 years
- 18. The limitation period for recovery of arrears of rent is a period of.....from the date arrears becoming due.**
- a) 1 year
 - b) 2 years
 - c) 3 years
 - d) 4 years
- 19. Section 7 of the Limitation Act does not apply to:**
- a) Liability in respect of any immovable property
 - b) Liability in respect of any movable property
 - c) Contractual liability
 - d) None of the above
- 20. Under Section 15 of the Limitation Act, which of the following is not excluded in computing the limitation period:**
- a) The duration of the stay order
 - b) The day on which the stay order was issued
 - c) The day on which the stay order was withdrawn
 - d) None of the above

21. Under Section 3 of the Limitation Act, 1963, the Court is required to consider the question of limitation:

- a) Only when objection to limitation is taken raised by the defendant
- b) Only when the defendant does not contest the claim
- c) Only when the defendant does not admit his liability
- d) Sou motu even when the defendant has not taken an objection of limitation

22. Section 5 of the Limitation Act is:

- a) Applicable to the proceedings under Section 34, Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 and the time limit prescribed under Section 34 can be extended generally
- b) Not applicable to the proceedings under Section 34 Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 and the time limit prescribed under Section 34 is absolute and un-extendable
- c) Applicable to the proceedings under Section 34 Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 and the time limit prescribed under Section 34 an be extended only in exceptional circumstances
- d) Not applicable to the proceedings under Section 34, Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, however, the time limit prescribed under Section 34 can be extended under inherent powers of the court

23. Which is not correct of law of limitation:

- a) Limitation bars the judicial remedies
- b) Limitation is an adjective law;
- c) Limitation extinguishes the right
- d) Limitation is a procedural law

24. Limitation for filing an appeal commences from

- a) The date of judgment
- b) The date of signing of the decree
- c) The date of application for copy of the judgment
- d) None of the above

25. The period of limitation for preferring an appeal to the High Court from an order of sentence, other than the sentence of death, is

- a) 30 days
- b) 90 days
- c) 60 days
- d) 45 days

26. The period of limitation for redemption of Mortgage under the Limitation Act, 1908 is

- a) 7 years
- b) 12 years
- c) 30 years
- d) 60 years

- 27. The period of limitation provides for the revocation of a gift on the ground of fraud, undue-influence and misrepresentation is**
- a) 7 years
 - b) 3 years
 - c) 2 years
 - d) 90 days
- 28. The period of limitation provides in case, no time is specified for redemption of a usufructuary mortgage under the Limitation Act, 1963 is**
- a) 3 years
 - b) 7 years
 - c) 12 years
 - d) No specific limitation period
- 29. In which of the following cases, the court has held that limitation period as provided in the Limitation Act, 1963 would extend seven years by virtue of Section 39 of the Limitation Act, since a period of 30 years. Thus making Limitation period for redemption of Mortgage as 37 years**
- a) Santa Singh v. Prakash Singh
 - b) Purshottam v. Sagaji
 - c) M.P. Ahmad v. Kutheravattam Estate Receiver
 - d) All the above cases
- 30. Law of Limitation as considered in Limitation Act does not bar the remedy, if the suit has instituted under**
- a) Code of Civil Procedure
 - b) Transfer of Property Act
 - c) Indian Divorce Act
 - d) All of these
- 31. Which of the following Sections of the Limitation Act, 1963 defines “applicant”?**
- a) Section 2(a)
 - b) Section 2(b)
 - c) Section 2(c)
 - d) Section 2(d)
- 32. Effect of limitation is that it**
- a) Bars the judicial remedy
 - b) Extinguish the right
 - c) Both (a) & (b)
 - d) None of these
- 33. For the purpose of Limitation Act, 1963, which of the following claim(s) shall be treated as a separate suit?**
- a) Set-off
 - b) Counter-claim

- c) Both (a) & (b)
- d) None of these

34. The period of Limitation for filing cross-objection would start from the date of appearance of the:

- a) Counsel
- b) Assistant Counsel
- c) By filing application
- d) None of these

35. In which of the following case, the court held that “Limitation Act bars remedy but does not destroy right”?

- a) Food Corporation of India v. Jugal Kishore Agarwal
- b) Mandas v. State of M.P
- c) N. Bala Krishnan v. M.Krishna Murthy
- d) All of the above

36. In which of the following case the Supreme Court held that “Law of Limitation may harshly affect a particular party, but it has to be applied with all of its rigors when the statute so prescribes and the Courts have no power to extend the period of limitation equitable ground”?

- a) P.K. Ramchandran v. State of Kerala
- b) Punjab National Bank v. Surrendra Prasad Sinha
- c) Bhagat Ram v. Gram Panchayat, Tibba Nagal
- d) Ali Mohd. v. Ramniwas

37. Provisions contained in Section 16 are not applicable to:

- a) Suits to enforce rights of pre-emption
- b) Suits for the possession of immovable property or of a hereditary office
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Neither (a) nor (b)

38. Expiry of period of limitation:

- a) Extinguishes the debt
- b) Renders the debt unenforceable
- c) Extinguishes the debt and renders it unenforceable
- d) None of the above

39. Every suit instituted, appeal preferred and application made after the prescribed shall be dismissed:

- a) If limitation has been set up as a defence
- b) If limitation is pleaded at any time
- c) Although limitation has not been set up as a defence
- d) None of the above

40. Law of limitation is:

- a) A procedural law

- b) A substantive law
- c) Both procedural & substantive law
- d) None of the above

41. Period during which proceedings stand stayed by an injunction or order is excluded:

- a) Under Section 14 of the Limitation Act, 1963
- b) Under Section 15 of the Limitation Act, 1963
- c) Under Section 16 of the Limitation Act, 1963
- d) Under Section 13 of the Limitation Act, 1963

42. Provision for suits, etc. For which the prescribed period is shorter than the period prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, is contained in:

- a) Section 28 of the Limitation Act, 1963
- b) Section 29 of the Limitation Act, 1963
- c) Section 30 of the Limitation Act, 1963
- d) Section 31 of the Limitation Act, 1963

43. If a suit is based on multiple causes of action, the period of limitation will begin to run from:

- a) The date, when the right to sue first accrues
- b) The date, when any successive violation of right accrues
- c) The date, when the right to sue last accrues
- d) The day the violation of the right comes to the knowledge of the party

44. Under Section 19 of the Limitation Act, 1963, the part payment extends the period of limitation:

- a) From the date of expiry of initial period of limitation
- b) From the date of the waiting evidencing payment
- c) From the date of extended period of limitation
- d) From the date of payment

45. The Limitation Act brought into force in:

- a) 1964
- b) 1963
- c) 1965
- d) 1967

46. Bar of Limitation Act applies to:

- a) Appeal
- b) Suit
- c) Application
- d) All of these

47. Limitation Act applies to:

- a) Only civil suits
- b) Only criminal cases

- c) Both criminal and civil cases
- d) Civil, criminal and service matters

48. The fraud contemplated by Section 17 of the Limitation Act, 1963, is that of:

- a) The plaintiff
- b) The defendant
- c) A third person
- d) Both (a) and (c)

49. A suit for possession of immovable property based on title can be filed within:

- a) Six months
- b) One year
- c) Three years
- d) Twelve years

50. Acknowledgement after the period of limitation:

- a) Is of no effect
- b) Gives rise to an independent and enforceable contract
- c) Neither (a) nor (b)
- d) Both (a) and (b)

ZIA JUDICIALS

1.	A	22.	B	43.	A
2.	A	23.	C	44.	D
3.	A	24.	A	45.	A
4.	A	25.	C	46.	D
5.	D	26.	D	47.	A
6.	A	27.	B	48.	B
7.	C	28.	A	49.	D
8.	D	29.	A	50.	B
9.	A	30.	C		
10.	C	31.	A		
11.	A	32.	A		
12.	A	33.	C		
13.	D	34.	A		
14.	A	35.	D		
15.	B	36.	A		
16.	D	37.	C		
17.	C	38.	B		
18.	C	39.	C		
19.	D	40.	A		
20.	D	41.	B		
21.	D	42.	C		